REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 3-4, 6-9, 11-16, 18, and 20-23 remain pending in the application. Claims 1-2, 5, 10, 17, and 19 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter contained therein.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 3, 4, 6, 7, 11-16, 18, 20 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lindhorst et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,889,379, in view of MacFarlane et al., U.S. Published Application No. 2001/0042081. Claims 8-9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lindhorst et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,889,379, in view of MacFarlane et al., U.S. Published Application No. 2001/0042081, and further in view of Masters U.S. Patent No. 6,374,200.

The MacFarlane reference refers to paring documents that are to be displayed (e.g., HTML documents). In particular, MacFarlane is concerned with reducing a document's size, which is important for devices that have a limited bandwidth connection to the Internet (e.g., cellular telephones; see para. 0021). To that end, if the entire document includes text and video graphics, it may be that the receiving device does not have an installed application to display the video graphics. Accordingly, the user application identifies which portions of the document are not going to be needed. The server can then send only those portions that the user's applications support. In this example, the video graphics of the document would not be transmitted by the server to the user because the user does not have the applications to support it.

The rejections put forth in the Office Action dated March 16, 2007 fail to render applicant's claimed invention unpatentable for the same reasons the Office Action dated May 18, 2006 failed to do so. In particular, the MacFarlane reference does not teach that the HTTP

header is generated by "inserting information into said content by the developer, said inserted information having one or more associated identifiers" and "searching the content for information with the identifiers."

The Office Action asserts that "searching the content for information with identifiers" is taught in MacFarlane at paragraphs 59 and 99. In these paragraphs, however, MacFarlane is only teaching paring, not searching. The paring process merely reduces the amount of data being transmitted by determining what a client can process and what it cannot. MacFarlane does not teach generating an HTTP header and having "the generated HTTP header include[e] the information located in the content." In MacFarlane, there is no nexus between the paring and the generation of the header.

The Office Action also asserts that paragraphs 78 through 90 of MacFarlane teach the generating of the HTTP header, but paragraphs 91 and 92 make it clear that all MacFarlane is really saying is that when paring a document, it is sometimes advantageous to remove unnecessary portions of the header. It does not say that the header is generated by searching for identifiers. Instead, the header of the document, before it is pared, could be generated by a server without reliance on anything provided by the developer as is common in the art.

Though it is true that a developer will generate the contents of a document, the documents in MacFarlane are for general-purpose distribution to any of a variety of users. When a user submits a request that would indicate which applications it (the user) supports (see para. 0057). The server, using its paring method, reviews the document and creates a pared document that excludes portions of the document that are not supported by the identified applications of the user (para. 0059). It does not appear that a developer is providing any further input to the

document after it has been pared, and it does not appear that a developer is inserting information into the content in the manner discussed in the claims.

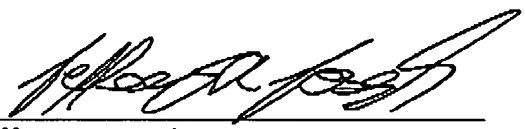
In claim 21, the information inserted by the developer is made part of the generated HTTP header and that information is to be used by an Internet cache to determine how long to store the HTML or XML content associated with the HTTP header. Though paragraphs 0087-0091] refer to creating a header with expiration information, there is nothing in MacFarlane that teaches or suggests that such information was inserted by the developer into the content of the document, searched for and used in creating the header as recited in the claim. Similar limitations are found in the other claims.

Lindhorst and Masters fail to make up for the deficiencies of MacFarlane. Accordingly applicant asserts that all pending claims are allowable, and respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 3-4, 6-9, 11-16, 18, and 20-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

For all the above reasons, the Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (408) 975-7500 to discuss any matter concerning this application. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayments under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or § 1.17 to Deposit Account No. 11-0600.

Respectfully submitted,
KENYON & KENYON LLP

Dated: June 18, 2007 By: 

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